I have established this genus for the reception of certain species of land shells that have hitherto been included in the genus *Megalomastoma* of Guilding, a natural West-Indian group, from which, however, they appear to me to differ so greatly in several important characters that I do not hesitate to separate them from the *Megalomastomata* as a distinct natural group, having its habitat in Madagascar and the Mascarene Islands.

The type of my genus *Mascaria* is the *Cyclostoma croceum* of Sowerby, which has been placed in the genus *Megalomastoma* by H. & A. Adams, Pfeiffer, Troschel, and other authors. With it must be included a species recently described by M. Morelet, in the 'Journal de Conchyliologie' (tome xvii. No. 2, April 1877), under the name of *Megalomastoma litteratum*.

Mascaria crocea is peculiar to the Mauritius, where it was found alive by Sir David Barclay on the hills in the neighbourhood of Black River. *M. litterata* is from Madasgascar, and was collected there in some abundance by Mr. Waters.

5. Descriptions of nine new Species of Land and Marine Shells from various localities. By George French Angas, C.M.Z.S., F.L.S., &c.

[Received February 16, 1878.]

(Plate XVIII.)

Bulimus watersi, n. sp. (Plate XVIII. fig. 1.)

Shell imperforate, elongately turreted, rather thin, shining, finely irregularly longitudinally striated, the striæ here and there forming tessellated rows and patches, pale olive, lighter towards the apex, mottled with small brown spots and irregular markings, with indications of two paler bands, one below the suture, and the other towards the base of the last whorl; spire acuminate, somewhat obtuse at the apex; whorls 9, rather convex, the last of equal length with the spire; sutures impressed and slightly crenulate; aperture subovate, one third the length of the shell, pale violet within; outer lip simple, scarcely thickened at the edge; columella with a slight callus below, a little arcuate towards the base.

Alt. 3 inches, diam. 11 lines; length of aperture 1 inch.

Hab. Madagascar.

This species is allied to *B. obtusatus*, Gmel., and *B. moreleti*, Desh., with which, including perhaps *B. clavator*, Petit, and *B. balstoni*, Angas, it combines to form a natural group of Madagascar *Bulimi*. The specimen from which my description is taken is in the collection of Sir David Barclay. There is a second example in that of Mrs. De Burgh.

I would here correct the name of a species in the list I gave in the Society's 'Proceedings' for 1877 (p. 527), of certain land shells from the Island of Madagascar that had been submitted to me by Mr.

Edward Bartlett. For *Helix cornu-giganteum*, Chemn., read *H. guestieriana*, Crosse (see Journ. de Conchyliologie, 1868, p. 269, pl. ix. fig. 4). A large series of specimens of this latter species were sent home lately from Madagascar by Mr. Waters; and although I observed certain peculiarities about them on comparing them with typical specimens of *H. cornu-giganteum*, I then hesitated to separate them from the latter species, regarding them as possibly a local variety, and not being aware at the time that they had been elevated to the rank of a species by M. Crosse. I have now great pleasure in adopting that gentleman's name.

Helix guestieriana differs from *H. cornu-giganteum*, Chemn. (=*H. vesicalis*, Lam.), in being somewhat smaller, paler in colour, and more tumid, with the base less flattened and the umbilicus concealed by a callus, and especially by having the inner lip constantly more or less *granulated*—a character that I do not see referred to in the description of the shell in the French Journal.

Bulimus (Otostomus) quadrifasciatus, n. sp. (Plate XVIII. figs. 2, 3.)

Shell elongately ovate, rimate, moderately solid, shining, finely longitudinally striated, white, transversely banded with light brown, the last whorl with four bands, the central one being the widest; spire conical, apex obtuse; whorls 6, somewhat convex; aperture oval, equal to the spire; outer lip flattened and expanded at the base.

Alt. 1 inch 3 lines, diam. 6½ lines.

Hab. Ecuador.

Bulimus (Otostomus) napo, n. sp. (Plate XVIII. figs. 4, 5.)

Shell rimate, ovately fusiform, moderately solid, shining, very finely and irregularly striated, pale fawn-colour, with a narrow white band next below the suture and a similar white band surrounding the perforation; spire sharply conical, somewhat obtuse at the apex; whorls 6, slightly convex; aperture ovate, same length as the spire; outer lip expanded and flattened at the base, white behind, bordered by a narrow suffused orange band.

Alt. 1 inch 3 lines, diam. 5½ lines.

Hab. Ecuador.

Bulimus (Eurytus) eros, n. sp. (Plate XVIII. figs. 6, 7.)

Shell imperforate, oblong-ovate, thin, very finely and closely shagreened all over, the apical whorls marked with irregular longitudinal striæ, light-greenish olive, ornamented with small spots and cloudy patches of a darker colour; spire very short, apex obtuse, pink; whorls 4, rather convex, the last very large; aperture ovate, more than two thirds the length of the shell, effuse below; outer lip slightly expanded and reflexed, which, together with the columella and the interior of the aperture, is of a bright rose-colour.

Alt. 1 inch 5½ lines, diam. 8 lines.

Hab. Ecuador.

A beautiful species, characterized by its closely granulated sculpture, and the rosy coloration of the mouth.

Rostellaria luteostoma, n. sp. (Plate XVIII. figs. 8, 9.)

Shell fusiform, solid, light brown, paler below the sutures; spire attenuated, apex sharp-pointed; whorls 15, the first 9 or 10 longitudinally strongly plicate, those nearest the apex being cancellated with fine transverse ridges, the lower whorls nearly smooth, with a few concentric grooves near the base or the last whorl; columella covered with a strong tumid polished callus; outer lip with 5 digitations on the lower half of the margin; posterior canal extending upwards beyond the centre of the third whorl; beak moderate, nearly straight in the young shell, somewhat curved outwards in the adult; aperture golden yellow, deepest on the lower portion of the columella.

Length 4 inches 3 lines, diam. 1 inch 3 lines.

Hab. Kurrachi, near the mouth of the Indus.

This beautiful shell forms an interesting addition to the restricted genus *Rostellaria* (*Gladius* of Klein), of which hitherto only about half a dozen recent species have been described.

All the known species inhabit the Asiatic seas, none having been met with in any part of the New World. The two examples (one young and the other in the adult state) from which I have taken my description, are from the collection of Sir David Barclay, and are, so far as I am aware, unique in this country.

Mitra (Costellaria) lincolnensis, n. sp. (Plate XVIII. figs. 10, 11.)

Shell acuminately fusiform, solid, whitish, tinged with irregular longitudinal chestnut flames, with a narrow band of interrupted spots encircling the centre of the whorls, the lower half of the last whorl chestnut, with a faint band of reticulated brown and white spots in the middle; whorls 7, a little convex, with numerous, stout, rounded longitudinal ribs, which are slightly nodulous below the sutures; interstices smooth, sutures impressed; spire longer than the aperture; outer lip simple, a little contracted below; columella with 4 strong plaits, the posterior one the largest: basal canal short, slightly recurved.

Length 7, breadth 2 lines.

Hab. Port Lincoln, South Australia.

Mitra schomburgki, n. sp. (Plate XVIII. figs. 12, 13.)

Shell ovately fusiform, moderately solid, strongly longitudinally ribbed, the ribs becoming nearly obsolete towards the lower portion of the last whorl, livid brown, with a broad pale suffused band on each whorl and four narrow dark brown lines encircling the last whorl, one above and three below the band; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, convex; spire turreted; sutures impressed; aperture subovate, equal in length to the spire; outer lip simple, arcuate, sulcate internally;

columella with three stout plaits, which are carried round the base of the last whorl.

Alt. 5, diam. 2 lines.

Hab. South Australia.

SIPHONARIA ALBIDA, n. sp. (Plate XVIII. figs. 14, 15.)

Shell elongately ovate, subsymmetrical, sharply conical, rather thin, white; ribs very numerous, rounded, unequal, crossed more or less with squamose ridges; apex subcentral, prominent, smooth, recurved; siphuncle inconspicuous; interior white, shining, almost pearly.

Long. 8, lat. 6, alt. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. St. Vincent's Gulf, South Australia.

A pure-white conical species, with the ribs very numerous and crossed with irregular squamose ridges.

LEDA (ADRANA) NEWCOMBI, n. sp. (Plate XVIII. figs. 16, 17.)

Shell equivalve, very inequilateral, flattened, lanceolate, the posterior side obtusely angled, the anterior terminating in a point slightly curved upwards, thin, shining, white, sculptured with very fine, regular, close-set concentric striæ, which on the posterior side extend nearly to the margin of the valves, whilst anteriorly they cease abruptly, leaving about one third of the surface smooth, faintly marked with the lines of growth only; front dorsal margin very slightly concave, two thirds the length of the shell; ventral margin somewhat arcuate behind, flattened below, and again slightly arcuate towards the anterior extremity; beaks very small, approximate, incurved.

Length 1 inch 4 lines, alt. 4 lines, lat. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Hab. Dredged in Navy Bay, Aspinwall, in 8 fathoms (*Dr. W. Newcomb*).

I have much pleasure in dedicating this new species of *Adrana* to my old friend and correspondent Dr. W. Newcomb, of Ithaca, a distinguished American conchologist.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVIII.

Fig. 1. *Bulimus watersii*, p. 311.
2, 3. —— *quadrifasciatus*, p. 312.
4, 5. —— *napo*, p. 312.
6, 7. —— *eros*, p. 312.
8, 9. *Rostellaria luteostoma*, p. 313.
10, 11. *Mitra lincolnensis*, p. 313.
12, 13. —— *schomburgki*, p. 313.
14, 15. *Siphonaria albida*, p. 314.
16, 17. *Leda newcombi*, p. 314.

6. Additional Notes on the Chiroptera of Duke-of-York Island and the adjacent Parts of New Ireland and New Britain[1]. By G. E. DOBSON, M.A., M.B., F.L.S., &c.

[Received Feb. 18, 1878.]

The following notes are derived from an examination of a second collection of Chiroptera, consisting of forty-five specimens, recently

[1] See P. Z. S. 1877, p. 114.